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ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS IN SLOVENIA

Slovenia is the only Yugoslav republic which has a single electric power system that includes all power plants of public importance and most industrial power plants. This system is connected by means of 110-kilovolt high-tension transmission lines with the northwestern system of Croatia, with Istria, and with the Croatian Primorje. The network of high-tension transmission lines joins together the following electric power plants or transformer stations: Rijeka-Doblar-Crnuce-Lasko-Zagreb-Vinodol, Lasko-Maribor-Varazdin, and Crnuce-Velenje-Dravograd-Vuzenica-Fala-Maribor. Work is nearing completion on the Vinodol-Rijeka and Zagreb-Konjescina-Varazdin high-tension transmission lines.

The Slovenian electric power system includes 35 general electric power plants, 30 of which are hydroelectric power plants and five are thermal power plants; it also includes over 100 industrial electric power plants. The installed capacity of Slovenian electric power plants is as follows:

Name of Plant	Began Operation	Installed Capacity		Completed Capacity
		Kv-a	Kw	
Hydroelectric Power Plant				
Doblar		45,000	28,500	--
Plave		20,000	15,000	--
Hubelj		2,850	2,150	--
Zirovnica		2,500	2,000	--
Sava-Kranj		2,995	2,070	--

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<u>Name of Plant</u>	<u>Began Operation</u>	<u>Installed Capacity</u>		<u>Completed Capacity</u>
		<u>Kv-a</u>	<u>Kw</u>	<u>Kw</u>
Moste	1952	15,000	12,000	26,000
Medvodje	1953	10,600	8,500	17,000
Savica	1950	4,400	2,200	--
Fala		43,400	34,800	--
Dravograd		20,000	15,000	22,500
Mariborski Otok	1948	24,000	16,700	50,000
Vuzenica	1953	48,000	33,400	50,000
<u>Thermal Power Plants</u>				
Trbovlje		46,000	32,000	
Brestanica		16,000	12,500	
Velenje		10,000	7,500	
<u>Industrial Hydroelectric Power Plant</u>				
Jesenice Ironworks		9,900		
Trzic Bombazine Spinning Mill		6,640		
Vevce Paper Mill		3,620		
Mezica Mine		3,460		
<u>Industrial Thermal Power Plant</u>				
Jesenice Ironworks		5,000		
Vevce Paper Mill		2,164		
Kranj Printing Plant		1,625		
Videm Cellulose Plant		1,440		
Kranj "Inteks" Plant		1,300		
Maribor Textile Mill		1,250		

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Production of electric power in Slovenia from 1946 - 1952 was as follows (in megawatt-hours):

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
General plant	357,335	425,151	743,840	765,323	824,191	862,352	917,615
Industrial plants	81,590	97,989	122,730	112,522	127,589	140,446	128,575
Total	439,935	523,140	866,570	877,845	951,780	1,002,798	1,046,190
Hydroelectric power plants	288,303	334,421	654,159	591,446	720,129	798,377	821,574
Thermal power plants	151,632	188,719	212,411	286,399	231,651	204,421	224,716

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The sudden increase in the electric production of power plants in 1948 was the result of connecting the Slovenian Primorje with the Soca River power plants in Slovenia. In 1952, the Fala, Mariborski Otok, Dravograd, Doblar, Plave, and Moste plants were utilized to 88.4 percent of capacity; while the Trbovlje, Brestovica, and Velenje plants were utilized to 58 percent of capacity. All other large power plants mentioned were utilized to 79 percent of capacity.

Thermal power plants were utilized less than hydroelectric power plants, because the policy is to reduce power production in thermal power plants so as to cut electric power production costs.

Electric power production per capita was 754 kilowatt-hours per capita in 1952, while consumption per capita was 350 kilowatt-hours. To produce a kilowatt-hour of power, the Trbovlje plant expended an average of 4,820 kilocalories; Brestanica, 4,650; and Velenje, 7,560.

The Trbovlje plant utilized 20 percent of the total coal production of the Trbovlje mine; Brestanica, 24.5 percent of the total coal production of the Senovo mine; and Velenje, 15.3 percent of the total coal production of the Velenje mine. The Trbovlje mine utilized 27 percent of the total electric power produced by the Trbovlje plant; the Senovo mine, 10.2 percent of the total electric power produced by the Brestanica plant; and the Velenje mine, 8.2 percent of the total electric power produced by the Velenje plant.

Slovenia had 241,000 consumers of electric power in 1952; 200,000 households were included in this number.

Consumption of electric power in 1952 was as follows:

	<u>GWH</u> <u>billion watt-hours</u>	<u>Percent of</u> <u>Total Consumed</u>
Ruse Nitrogen Plant	108	17.6
Ironworks	70	11.4
Textile industry	61	10
Coal mines	59	9.6
Metal industry	42	6.8
Paper industry	32	5.2
Mines	31	5
Cement industry	29	4.7
Electric wiring	17	2.8
Food industry	14	2.3
Chemical industry	8	1.3
Wood industry	8	1.3
Other industries	21	3.4
Total	500	81.4

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	<u>GWH</u> <u>/billion watt-hours/</u>	<u>Percent of</u> <u>Total Consumed</u>
General Consumption	114	18.6
Households	68	11.2
Motors and equipment	18.5	3
Lighting of business offices	13.5	2.2
Public lighting	2.9	0.5
Agricultural motors	1.6	0.3

In 1952, industrial consumption of electric power increased by 8 percent over 1951, while general consumption decreased by 9 percent. The latter was caused by the increase in electric power rates which went into effect at the beginning of 1950. The consumption of 275 kilowatt-hours per household in 1948 increased to 401 in 1951 but decreased to 314 in 1952. Work in progress on supplying general consumer needs by means of thermal electric power. The 195 kilowatt-hour consumption per capita in 1948 decreased to 177 in 1952.

In 1952, Slovenia exported 55 billion watt-hours to Austria and one-billion watt-hours to Italy; this was 5.4 percent of the total production of electric power in Slovenia. In 1951 2.9 percent of the total production was exported.

Consumer needs were met by 99.5 percent. The main reasons for electric power shortages were seasonal low water levels on rivers and, to a lesser degree, power equipment deficiencies.

In the winter months, all electric power systems were in full operation but could not fill all consumer needs, pointing to the need for new winter capacities.

Resources were deficient for maintenance of electrical equipment.

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